

EVALUACION - PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD

GIRARDOT

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DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO
(DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES LAN/WAN)

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD
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INTRODUCCIÓN

La tecnología informática vive en constante desarrollo y junto a ella lo deben hacer las redes computacionales, aunque no a la misma velocidad, ya que las segundas toman un poco mas de tiempo por sus grandes volúmenes; si se logra entender el la relación y funcionamiento de ambas, será mucho mas fácil comprender a profundidad los temas relacionados con las mismas, que aportan mucho al desarrollo del ingeniero de sistemas como profesional. Herramientas como CISCO logran hacer que este aprendizaje se pueda lograr por medio de una computadora.

En el presente trabajo se deja en evidencia los usos de todos los conocimientos que se adquirieron durante el desarrollo del DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO, mediante la solución de dos escenarios muy diferentes.

RESUMEN

Los grandes avances y desarrollos que la tecnología informática ha hecho en estos últimos tiempos, ha logrado que las redes empresariales sean un punto clave a la hora de construir su razón de ser en nuestro mundo. En el presente trabajo se expondrá dos escenarios diferentes, los cuales se asocian a la configuración de redes empresariales, en los cuales se deben aplicar las configuraciones necesarias para que los escenarios propuestos puedan llegar a funcionar correctamente y demostrar con evidencias lo que ocurre al hacer todo el procedimiento de forma correcta.

Todos los procesos que se desarrollaron, fueron practicados y estudiados mediante el simulador PACKET TRACER, por lo que no llevaría mucha dificultad el desarrollo de los escenarios propuestos.

OBJETIVOS

General

Desarrollar los dos escenarios propuestos en la prueba de habilidades, con el uso de todos los conocimientos previos adquiridos durante el diplomado.

Objetivos específicos

Resolver el escenario 1, mediante el uso de la herramienta que se ha venido trabajando durante todo el transcurso del diplomado (Packet Tracer)

Resolver el escenario 2, mediante el uso de la herramienta que se ha venido trabajando durante todo el transcurso del diplomado (Packet Tracer)

1.2. DESARROLLO DE ESCENARIOS

Escenario 1

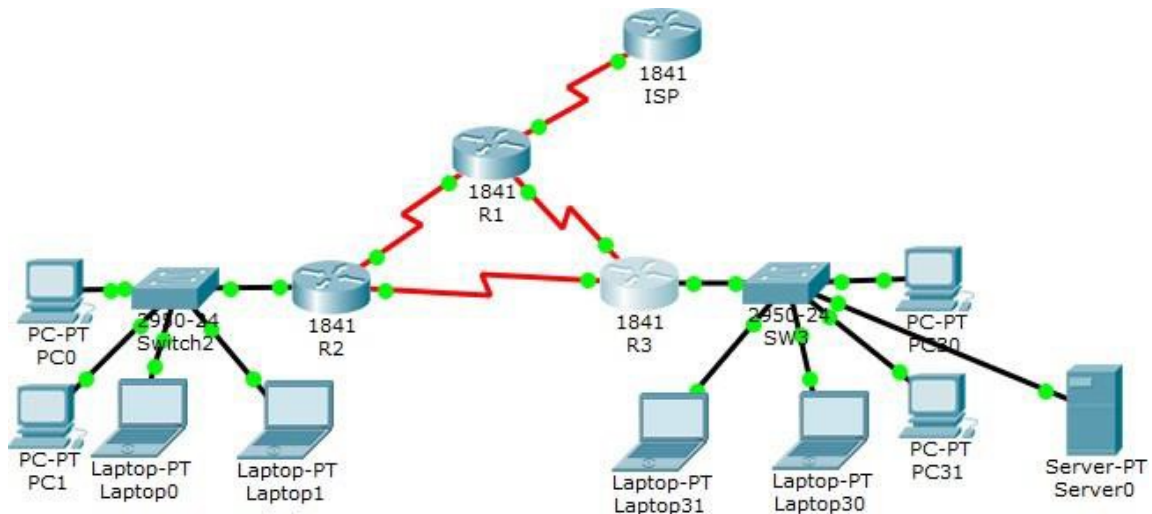


Tabla de direccionamiento

El administrador	Interfaces	Dirección IP	Ámbito de subred	Gateway predeterminado
ISP	S0/0/0	200.123.211.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
R1	Se0/0/0	200.123.211.2	255.255.255.0	N/D
	Se0/1/0	10.0.0.1	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/1/1	10.0.0.5	255.255.255.252	N/D
R2	Fa0/0,100	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	Fa0/0,200	192.168.21.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	Se0/0/0	10.0.0.2	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/0/1	10.0.0.9	255.255.255.252	N/D

R3	Fa0/0	192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
		2001::db8:130::9C0:80F:301	/64	N/D
	Se0/0/0	10.0.0.6	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/0/1	10.0.0.10	255.255.255.252	N/D
SW2	VLAN 100	N/D	N/D	N/D
	VLAN 200	N/D	N/D	N/D
SW3	VLAN1	N/D	N/D	N/D

PC20	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC21	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC30	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC31	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop20	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop21	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop30	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop31	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP

Tabla de asignación de VLAN y de puertos

Dispositivo	VLAN	Nombre	Interfaz
SW2	100	LAPTOPS	Fa0/2-3
SW2	200	DESTOPS	Fa0/4-5
SW3	1	-	Todas las interfaces

Tabla de enlaces troncales

Dispositivo local	Interfaz local	Dispositivo remoto
SW2	Fa0/2-3	100

Situación

Descripción de las actividades

- **SW2** VLAN y las asignaciones de puertos de VLAN deben cumplir con la tabla 1.

Paso 1

Se entra a la configuración global

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

Paso 2

Se configuran las VLAN

Sw2(config)#vlan 100

Sw2(config-vlan)#name LAPTOPS

Sw2(config-vlan)#vlan 200

Sw2(config-vlan)#name DESTOPS

Paso 3

Se asignan los puertos

Sw2(config)# interface range fa0/2-3 Sw2(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

Sw2(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 100

Sw2(config-if-range)#interface range fa0/4-5

Sw2(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

Sw2(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 200

Sw2(config-if-range)#interface fa0/1

Sw2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk

- Los puertos de red que no se utilizan se deben deshabilitar.

Sw2config-if)#interface range fa0/6-24

Sw2(config-if-range)#shutdown

- La información de dirección **IP R1, R2 y R3** debe cumplir con la tabla 1.
Se pasa a configurar las interfaces y asignar las direcciones IP de acuerdo con la tabla de direccionamiento

Paso 1

Se configura R1

```
R1>enable R1#configure
terminal
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 200.123.211.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Paso 2

Se configura R2

```
R2>enable R2#configure
terminal
R2(config)#interface fa0/0.100
R2(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1Q 100
R2(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 R2(config)#interface
fa0/0.200
R2(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1Q 200
R2(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#interface fa0/0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.9 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Paso 3

Se configura R3 teniendo en cuenta que se debe configurar también con IPv6

```
R3>enable R3#configure
terminal
R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R3(config)#interface fa0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:130::9C0:80F:301/64
R3(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp server vlan_1
R3(config-if)#ipv6 nd other-config-flag
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.6 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.10 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Ahora se realiza la configuración de IPv6

```
R3(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan_1
R3(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
R3(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
R3(dhcp-config)#ipv6 dhcp pool vlan_1
R3(config-dhcpv6)#dns-server 2001:db8:130::
```

- **Laptop20, Laptop21, PC20, PC21, Laptop30, Laptop31, PC30 y PC31** deben obtener información IPv4 del servidor DHCP.

Laptop 20

IP Configuration	
IP Configuration	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.20.2
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.20.1
DNS Server	
IPv6 Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Auto Config <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IPv6 Address	
Link Local Address	FE80::230:F2FF:FED4:2704
IPv6 Gateway	
IPv6 DNS Server	

Laptop 21

IP Configuration	
IP Configuration	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.20.3
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.20.1
DNS Server	
IPv6 Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Auto Config <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IPv6 Address	
Link Local Address	FE80::207:ECFF:FE75:CB52
IPv6 Gateway	
IPv6 DNS Server	

PC20

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.21.2	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
Default Gateway	192.168.21.1	
DNS Server		
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Auto Config	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::210:11FF:FEDE:9661	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

PC21

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.21.3	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
Default Gateway	192.168.21.1	
DNS Server		
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Auto Config	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::205:SEFF:FE3B:DE4C	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

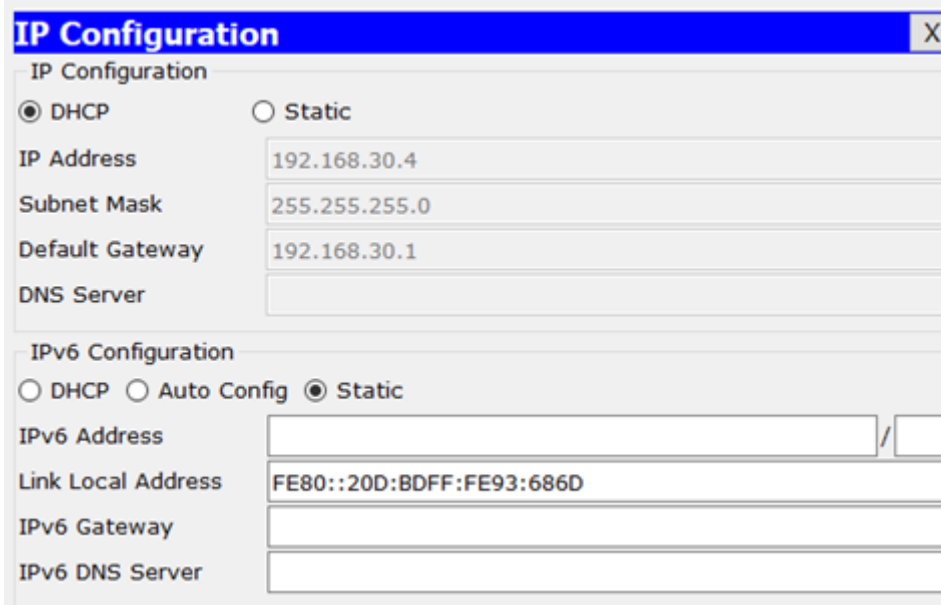
Laptop30

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Static		
IP Address	192.168.30.5	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
Default Gateway	192.168.30.1	
DNS Server		
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Auto Config <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static		
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

Laptop31

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Static		
IP Address	192.168.30.3	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
Default Gateway	192.168.30.1	
DNS Server		
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Auto Config <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static		
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::2E0:A3FF:FECE:E118	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

PC30



IP Configuration	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.30.4
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.30.1
DNS Server	

IPv6 Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> DHCP <input type="radio"/> Auto Config <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IPv6 Address	
Link Local Address	FE80::20D:BDFF:FE93:686D
IPv6 Gateway	
IPv6 DNS Server	

- **R1** debe realizar una NAT con sobrecarga sobre una dirección IPv4 pública. Asegúrese de que todos los terminales pueden comunicarse con Internet pública (haga ping a la dirección ISP) y la lista de acceso estándar se **llama INSIDE-DEVS**.

```
R1>enable R1#configure
terminal
```

```
R1(config)#ip nat pool INSIDE-DEVS 200.123.211.2 200.123.211.128
netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

```
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 R1(config)#ip
nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload R1(config)#interface
s0/1/0
```

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside
```

```
R1(config)#interface s0/1/1
```

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside
```

```
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
```

```
R1(config)#ip nat outside
```

- **R1** debe tener una ruta estática predeterminada al ISP que se configuró y que incluye esa ruta en **el dominio RIPv2**.

- R1(config)#router rip R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0 200.123.211.1
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)#default-information originate
- **R2** es un servidor de DHCP para los dispositivos conectados al puerto FastEthernet0/0.
- **R2** debe, además de enrutamiento a otras partes de la red, ruta entre las VLAN 100 y 200.
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
R2(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan_100
R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.20.1
R2(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan_200
R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.21.1
- El Servidor0 es sólo un servidor IPv6 y solo debe ser accesibles para los dispositivos en R3 (ping).
Se tiene la dirección ipv6 del servidor

Server0

```
Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 200.123.211.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

SERVER>ping 200.123.211.1

Pinging 200.123.211.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 200.123.211.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

SERVER>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.30.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.30.1

SERVER>
```

Desde los dispositivos de R3, si se puede acceder:

PC31

```
Command Prompt
PC>ping FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8

Pinging FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 5ms
```

PC30

```
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8

Pinging FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>|
```

Laptop31

```
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8

Pinging FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

Laptop30

```
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8

Pinging FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

Desde los dispositivos de R2 no se puede acceder

Laptop21

```
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8

Pinging FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for FE80::230:A3FF:FEC7:C3C8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

PC>|
```

- La NIC instalado en direcciones IPv4 e IPv6 de Laptop30, de Laptop31, de PC30 y obligación de configurados PC31 simultáneas (dual-stack). Las direcciones se deben configurar mediante DHCP y DHCPv6.

PC31

IP Configuration X

IP Configuration

☒ DHCP ☐ Static

IP Address: 192.168.30.6

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 192.168.30.1

DNS Server:

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Auto Config ☐ Static IPv6 auto config successful.

IPv6 Address: 2001:DB8:130:0:201:43FF:FE27:D825 / 64

Link Local Address: FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825

IPv6 Gateway: FE80::2E0:B0FF:FE0E:AC01

IPv6 DNS Server: 2001:DB8:130::

- La interfaz FastEthernet 0/0 del R3 también deben tener direcciones IPv4 e IPv6 configuradas (dual- stack).

R3

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R3#show ipv6 interface brief
FastEthernet0/0          [up/up]
    FE80::2E0:B0FF:FE0E:AC01
    2001:DB8:130::9C0:80F:301
FastEthernet0/1          [administratively down/down]
Serial0/0/0              [up/up]
Serial0/0/1              [up/up]
Vlan1                    [administratively down/down]
```

- R1, R2 y R3 intercambian información de routing mediante RIP versión 2. Teniendo en cuenta que en el R1 se debe configurar la ruta estática para

acceder a internet

R1>enable R1#configure

terminal

R1(config)#router rip

R1(config-router)#version 2

R1(config-router)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0

R1(config)# router rip

```
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.4
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#default-information originate
```

```
R2>enable R2#configure
terminal
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.21.0
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.8
```

```
R3>enable R3#configure
terminal
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.8
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.4
```

- R1, R2 y R3 deben saber sobre las rutas de cada uno y la ruta predeterminada desde R1

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R3>en
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C      10.0.0.4 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C      10.0.0.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C      192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R2>en
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 10.0.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       10.0.0.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R       10.0.0.4 [120/1] via 10.0.0.1, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
C       10.0.0.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C     192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.100
C     192.168.21.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.200
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 10.0.0.1, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
```

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1>en
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       10.0.0.0 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       10.0.0.4 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R       10.0.0.8 [120/1] via 10.0.0.2, 00:00:00, Serial0/1/0
R     192.168.20.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.0.2, 00:00:00, Serial0/1/0
R     192.168.21.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.0.2, 00:00:00, Serial0/1/0
C     200.123.211.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S*    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

- Verifique la conectividad. Todos los terminales deben poder hacer ping entre sí y a la dirección IP del ISP. Los terminales bajo el R3 deberían poder hacer IPv6-ping entre ellos y el servidor.

Server 0

```
Command Prompt
SERVER>ping FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4

Pinging FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=79ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 79ms, Average = 22ms

SERVER>ping FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825

Pinging FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

SERVER>
```

Laptop30

```
Command Prompt
PC>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.30.5
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.30.1

PC>
PC>ping 201:43FF:FE27:D825
Ping request could not find host 201:43FF:FE27:D825. Please check the name and
try again.
PC>ping fe80::201:43FF:FE27:D825

Pinging fe80::201:43FF:FE27:D825 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::201:43FF:FE27:D825:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```


PC30

```
Command Prompt X
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::20D:BDFF:FE93:696D
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.30.4
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.30.1

PC>
PC>ping FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4

Pinging FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for FE80::2D0:58FF:FE88:CAD4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 32ms, Average = 8ms
```

PC20

```
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 200.123.211.1

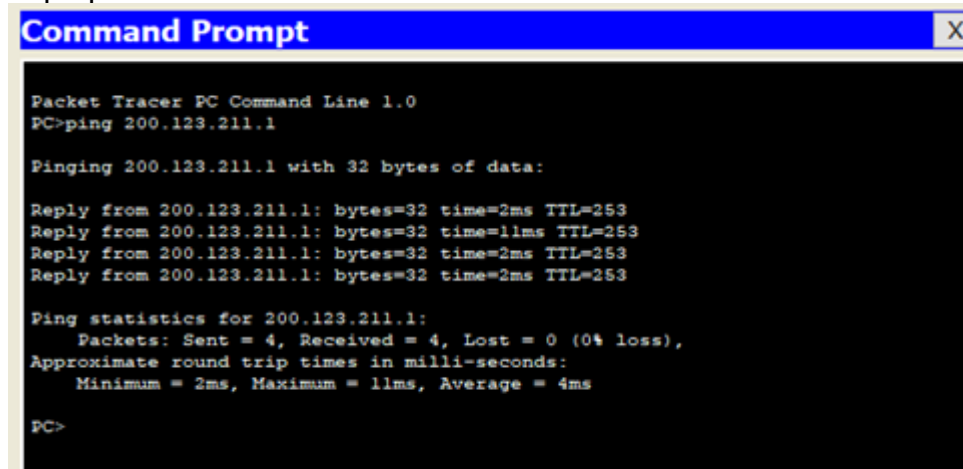
Pinging 200.123.211.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 200.123.211.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 4ms

PC>
```


Laptop21



The screenshot shows a 'Command Prompt' window with a blue title bar and a close button. The text inside is as follows:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 200.123.211.1

Pinging 200.123.211.1 with 32 bytes of data:

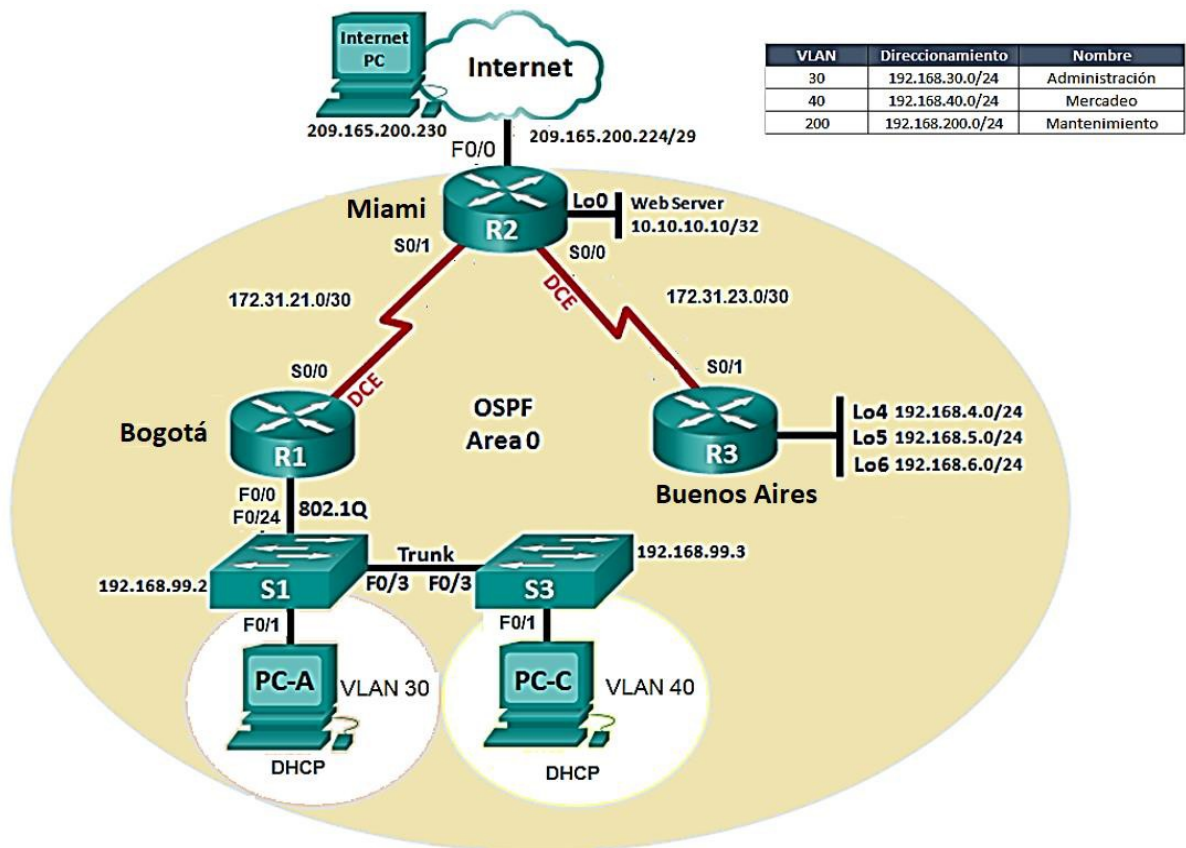
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 200.123.211.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 200.123.211.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 4ms

PC>
```

Escenario 2

Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Miami, Bogotá y Buenos Aires, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.



Dispositivos requeridos

- 3 Routers (1841 de Cisco)
- 2 Switches (2960 de Cisco)
- 3 Computaores
- Cables ethernet y seriales

1. Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario.

Paso 1

Se realiza la configuración básica de routers y switches

```
Router>en
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#
```

Se nombra cada uno de los routers como R1, R2 y R3 y los switches como S1 y S3

```
Router(config)#hostname R1
```

```
Router(config)#hostname R2
```

```
Router(config)#hostname R3
```

```
Switch(config)#hostname S1
```

```
Switch(config)#hostname S3
```

Se realiza la protección de acceso a EXEC privilegiado con la contraseña encriptada **class**

```
R1(config)#enable secret class
```

```
R2(config)#enable secret class
```

```
R3(config)#enable secret class
```

```
S1(config)#enable secret class
```

```
S3(config)#enable secret class
```

Así mismo se establece la contraseña **cisco** para acceder a las líneas de consola

```
R1(config)#line console 0
```

```
R1(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
R1(config-line)#login
```

```
R2(config)#line console 0
```

```
R2(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
R2(config-line)#login
```

```
R3(config)#line console 0
```

```
R3(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
R3(config-line)#login
```

```
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
```

```
S3(config)#line console 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
```

Para el acceso a las líneas VTY también se asigna la contraseña **cisco**

```
R1(config)#line vty 0 4 R1(config-
line)#password cisco R1(config-
line)#login
```

```
R2(config)#line vty 0 4 R2(config-
line)#password cisco R2(config-
line)#login
```

```
R3(config)#line vty 0 4 R3(config-
line)#password cisco R3(config-
line)#login
```

```
S1(config)#line vty 0 4 S1(config-
line)#password cisco S1(config-
line)#login
```

```
S3(config)#line vty 0 4 S3(config-
line)#password cisco S3(config-
line)#login
```

Se encriptan contraseñas y se configuran mensajes de aviso

```
R1(config)# service-password encryption
R1(config)# banner motd # Authorized Access only #
```

```
R2(config)# service-password encryption R2(config)#
banner motd # Authorized Access only #
```

```
R3(config)# service-password encryption R3(config)#
banner motd # Authorized Access only #
```

```
S1(config)# service-password encryption S1(config)#
banner motd # Authorized Access only #
```

```
S2(config)# service-password encryption S2(config)#  
banner motd # Authorized Access only #
```

Paso 2

Se hace la configuración de las direcciones IP para cada uno de los dispositivos

```
R1(config)#interface se0/0/0  
R1(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252  
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
R1(config-if)#no shutdown  
R1(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 se0/0/0
```

```
R2(config)#interface se0/0/1  
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252  
R2(config-if)#no shutdown  
R2(config)#interface se0/0/0
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252  
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
R2(config-if)#no shutdown  
R2(config)#interface fa0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248  
R2(config-if)#no shutdown  
R2(config-if)#interface loopback 0  
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255  
R2(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 fa0/0
```

```
R3(config)#interface se0/0/1  
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252  
R3(config-if)#no shutdown  
R3(config-if)#interface loopback4  
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0  
R3(config-if)#interface loopback5  
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0  
R3(config-if)#interface loopback6  
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0  
R3(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 se0/0/1
```

Paso 3

Se configuran los demás dispositivos

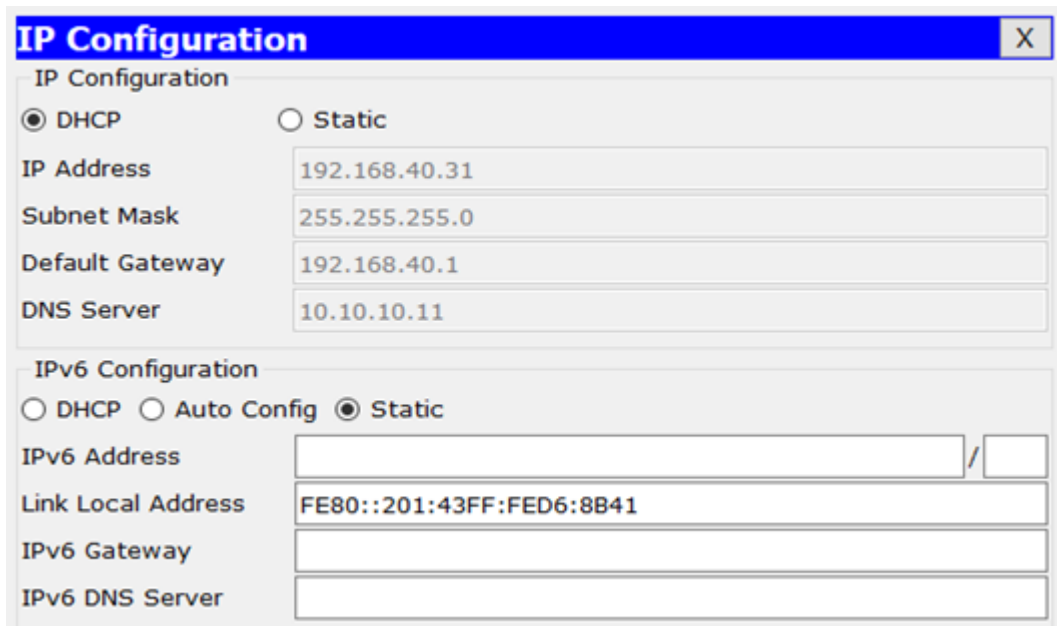
PC-A

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	192.168.30.31	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
Default Gateway	192.168.30.1	
DNS Server	10.10.10.11	
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Auto Config	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::230:A3FF:FE1D:5887	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

Internet_PC

IP Configuration		X
IP Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IP Address	209.165.200.230	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.248	
Default Gateway	209.165.200.225	
DNS Server		
IPv6 Configuration		
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input type="radio"/> Auto Config	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::2D0:FFFF:FE72:8716	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

PC-C



IP Configuration

IP Configuration

☒ DHCP ☐ Static

IP Address: 192.168.40.31

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 192.168.40.1

DNS Server: 10.10.10.11

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address: /

Link Local Address: FE80::201:43FF:FED6:8B41

IPv6 Gateway:

IPv6 DNS Server:

1. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

OSPFv2 area 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	9500

Configuración R1

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
```

```
R1(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

R1(config-router)passive-interface fa0/0

R1(config)#interface se0/0/0

R1(config-if)#bandwidth 256

R1(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500

Configuración R2

R2(config)#router ospf 1

R2(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5

R2(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

R2(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

R2(config-router)#network 209.65.200.224 0.0.0.7 area 0

R2(config-router)passive-interface fa0/0

R2(config)#interface se0/0/0

R2(config-if)#bandwidth 256

R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500

R2(config)#interface se0/0/1

R2(config-if)#bandwidth 256

R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500

Configuración R3

R3(config)#router ospf 1

R3(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8

R3(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

R3(config-router)passive-interface lo4

R3(config-router)passive-interface lo5

R3(config-router)passive-interface lo6

R3(config)#interface se0/0/1

R3(config-if)#bandwidth 256

R3(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500

Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

R2

IOS Command Line Interface

```
192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.6.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.1, 01:11:14, Serial0/0/0
O   192.168.30.0/24 [110/65] via 172.31.21.1, 01:11:14, Serial0/0/1

R2#
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   10.10.10.10 is directly connected, Loopback0
172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C   172.31.21.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.31.23.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.4.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.1, 01:11:26, Serial0/0/0
192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.5.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.1, 01:11:26, Serial0/0/0
192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.6.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.1, 01:11:26, Serial0/0/0
O   192.168.30.0/24 [110/65] via 172.31.21.1, 01:11:26, Serial0/0/1
--More--
```

R3

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R3>class
Translating "class"
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

R3>en
Password:
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   10.10.10.10 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O   172.31.21.0 [110/9564] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
C   172.31.23.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
C   192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5
C   192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
O   192.168.30.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
O   192.168.40.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
O   192.168.200.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
S*  0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R3#
```

R1

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Password:
R1>en
Password:
R1#
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

  10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    O 10.10.10.10 [110/9501] via 172.31.21.2, 01:29:01, Serial0/0/0
  172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
    C 172.31.21.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    O 172.31.23.0 [110/190001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:29:01, Serial0/0/0
  192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    O 192.168.4.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:28:51, Serial0/0/0
  192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    O 192.168.5.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:28:51, Serial0/0/0
  192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    O 192.168.6.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:28:51, Serial0/0/0
  192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
R1#
```

Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface

R3

IOS Command Line Interface

```

User Access Verification

Password:
R3>en
Password:
R3#show ip ospf interface

Loopback4 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.4.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback5 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.5.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback6 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.6.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:09
  Index 4/4, flood queue length 0
--More--
```

R2

```
IOS Command Line Interface
R2#show ip ospf interface
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.10.10.10/32, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:05
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 8.8.8.8
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
R2#
```

- Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.

R2

```
IOS Command Line Interface
R2#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Router ID 5.5.5.5
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
Maximum path: 4
Routing for Networks:
 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Passive Interface(s):
 FastEthernet0/0
Routing Information Sources:
 Gateway Distance Last Update
 1.1.1.1 110 00:25:47
 5.5.5.5 110 00:25:45
 8.8.8.8 110 00:25:45
Distance: (default is 110)
R2#
```

R3

IOS Command Line Interface

```
C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
C 192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5
C 192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
O 192.168.30.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
O 192.168.40.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
O 192.168.200.0/24 [110/9565] via 172.31.23.2, 01:32:32, Serial0/0/1
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R3#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 8.8.8.8
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:03:18
    5.5.5.5          110          00:03:17
    8.8.8.8          110          00:03:15
  Distance: (default is 110)

R3#
```

R1

IOS Command Line Interface

```
O 192.168.3.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:28:51, Serial0/0/0
O 192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.6.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 01:28:51, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30

R1#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    FastEthernet0/0.30
    FastEthernet0/0.40
    FastEthernet0/0.200
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:00:03
    5.5.5.5          110          00:00:02
    8.8.8.8          110          00:00:01
  Distance: (default is 110)

R1#
```

2. Configurar VLANs, Puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN Routing y Seguridad en los Switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.

VLAN	Direccionamiento	Nombre
30	192.168.30.0/24	Administracion
40	192.168.40.0/24	Mercadeo
200	192.168.200.0/24	Mantenimiento

Configuración de VLANS

Paso 1

Se crea la base de datos de VLAN de acuerdo con la tabla

```
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S1(config)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S1(config)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S1(config-vlan)#exit S1(config)#interface
vlan 200
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no shutdown
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
```

```
S3(config)#vlan 30
S3(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S3(config)#vlan 40
```

```
S3(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S3(config)#vlan 200
S3(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S3(config-vlan)#exit S3(config)#interface
vlan 200
S3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no shutdown
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
```

Paso 2

Se forzan las troncales usando la VLAN 1

```
S1(config)#interface fa0/3 S1(config-
if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

```
S1(config)#interface fa0/24 S1(config-
if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

```
S3(config)#interface fa0/3 S3(config-
if)#switchport mode trunk
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

Paso 3

Puertos de acceso

```
S1(config)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#interface fa0/1
S1(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30
```

```
S3(config)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if-range)#interface fa0/1
S3(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 40
```

Paso 4

Se realiza el encapsulamiento en R1

```
R1(config)#interface fa0/0.30
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#interface fa0/0.40
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-subif)#interface fa0/0.200
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#exit
R1(config)#interface fa0/0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

3. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

```
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.

4. Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red.

```
S1(config-if)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown
```


S3(config-if)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2

S3(config-if-range)#shutdown

5. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.

Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-addres 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30

R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-addres 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30	Name: ADMINISTRACION DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40	Name: MERCADEO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.

R1(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION

R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0

R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11

R1(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com

No lo admite CPT

R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1

R1(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADEO

R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0

R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11

R1(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com

No lo admite CPT

R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1

Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los hosts puedan salir a internet R2(config)#user

webuser privilege 15 secret cisco12

R2(config)#ip http server No lo admite CPT **PT**

R2(config)#ip http authentication local No lo admite CPT

R2(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229

R2(config)#interface loopback 0

R2(config-if)#ip nat inside

R2(config-if)#interface fa0/0

R2(config-if)#ip nat outside

1. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo estándar a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.255

R3(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.255

2. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

R1(config)#access-list 103 deny tcp 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80

R3(config)#access-list 103 permit tcp 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.255

3. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.

Se verifica la comunicación entre la PC-A e Internet PC

PC-A

```
Command Prompt
3  8 ms    1 ms    0 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 7ms

PC>tracert 209.165.200.230

Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  1 ms    0 ms    1 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  0 ms    0 ms    1 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>
```

Se verifica la comunicación entre la PC-C e Internet PC

```
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

PC>tracert 209.165.200.230
Invalid Command.

PC>tracert 209.165.200.230

Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  0 ms    0 ms    3 ms    192.168.40.1
  1  1 ms    3 ms    0 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>
```

Se verifica la comunicación entre Internet PC y R3

Internet_PC

```
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 172.31.23.1

Pinging 172.31.23.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.23.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.23.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.23.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.23.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 172.31.23.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

PC>tracert 172.31.23.1
Invalid Command.

PC>tracert 172.31.23.1

Tracing route to 172.31.23.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  1 ms      0 ms      0 ms      209.165.200.225
  2  0 ms      1 ms      0 ms      172.31.23.1

Trace complete.

PC>
```

Se verifica la comunicación entre la R1 y R3

R1

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Authorized access only
User Access Verification
Password:
R1>en
Password:
R1#ping 172.31.23.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/14/20 ms

R1#tracert 172.31.23.1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1#tracer 172.31.23.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.31.23.1

  1  172.31.21.2    11 msec   3 msec   3 msec
  2  172.31.23.1    8 msec   5 msec   1 msec

R1#
```

CONCLUSIONES

El desarrollo de los dos escenarios que se plantearon permitirán al futuro profesional a desafiar su aprendizaje, mediante la puesta en práctica de estos conocimientos adquiridos.

El software Packet Tracer demostró ser muy eficaz y realista, en todos sus aspectos, el aprendizaje mediante el mismo fue muy eficaz.

El desarrollo de los escenarios fue un gran reto, lleno de detalles muy importantes que se habían venido tratando durante todo el diplomado, como los fueron el manejo e importancia del “Ping”, las VLAN, los dominios, puertos, servidores, host etc, el poder reunirlos todos y en marchar deja una gran satisfacción y seguridad para poder aplicarlos en la vida real.

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